

Hello! English & The Prisoner of Zenda

الصف الثالث الثانوي
Units [1 - 16]

① Key Vocabulary

district	حي / منطقة / إقليم	attach	يرفق / يلحق	literature	الأدب
insist	يصر / يصمم	attachments	ملحقات / مرفقات	poem	قصيدة شعرية
insistent	مصر / مصمم (شخص)	belief	اعتقاد / معتقد / إيمان	poet (poetry)	شاعر (شعر)
old-fashioned	طراز قديم	believe (in)	يعتقد / يؤمن	law	قانون
fashionable	على الموضة	believer (in)	مؤمن	lawyer	محامي
compete	ينافس	confusing	مربك / محير	average	معدل / متوسط / يبلغ معدله
competition	مسابقة / منافسة	confused	مرتبك	publish	ينشر (كتب / مقالات / ...)
establish	يُرسخ / يؤسس	confusion	ارتباك / حيرة	publisher	ناشر / دار نشر
established	عريق / راسخ	collect	يجمع / يحشد	publication	النشر
pioneer	رائد	collection	مجموعة / حشد	routine	روتين
pioneering	بارز / رياضي	disability	عجز / عاهة / إعاقة	habit	عادة (فردية)
diplomat	دبلوماسي	disabled	معاق / صاحب الهمم	custom	عادة (عام)
politician	سياسي (رجل سياسة)	style	طريقة / أسلوب / نمط / طراز	customary	معتاد / متعارف عليه

② Main Vocabulary

midday	منتصف اليوم	the poor = poor people	الفقراء	award	يمنح / منحة / جائزة / مكافأة
midnight	منتصف الليل	poverty	الفقر	reward	يكافئ / مكافأة / تعويض
develop	ينمي / يطور	abroad	بالخارج	rewarding	مجزي / مرضي للضمير
development	تطور / تنمية	aboard	علي متن (سفينة / طائرة)	experience	خبرة / تجربة بالحياة
secretary	سكرتيرة	respect	يحترم / احترام	experienced	ذو خبرة
secretarial	سكرتاري	respected	محترم (مهنيًا)	expert	خبير
behave	يتصرف / يسلك	manage	يدير / يجتاز	postman	ساعي البريد
behaviour	سلوك	manager	مدير / رئيس	occasion	مناسبة
graduate	يتخرج / خريج / يرتقي	rule	قاعدة / قانون / يحكم	fixed	ثابت
translate	يترجم	type	يكتب (علي كمبيوتر أو آلة كاتبة)	author	مؤلف
support	يدعم / يؤيد / دعم	encounter	يصادف / يواجه / مواجهة	career	حياة مهنية

③ Extra Vocabulary

area	مساحة / منطقة	Arab society	المجتمع العربي	coach	مدرب
survey	دراسة / مسح / فحص	Arab culture	ثقافة عربية	regard / consider (as)	يعتبر
fiction	خيال	society	مجتمع / جمعية	come out	يصدر
novel	رواية	win a prize	يفوز بجائزة	traditional	تقليدي
form	شكل / يشكّل / استثمار	opportunity	فرصة	editor	محرر
retire	يتقاعد	headache	صداع	system	نظام
newspaper	جريدة	earthquake	زلازل	break	يكسر / راحة قصيرة
plan	خطة / يخطط	sports teacher	مدرس ألعاب	obey	يطيع
change	يغير	playwright	كاتب مسرحي	produce	ينتج / منتج زراعي
interesting	شيق	sailor	بحار	product	المنتج (صناعي)
autobiography	سيرة ذاتية يكتبها صاحبها بنفسه	red tape	روتين حكومي	deliver	يسلم / يوصل

4 Vocabulary for Translation

achieve	يحقّق / ينجز	crisis	أزمة	effect	تأثير
achievement	تحقيق / إنجاز	crises	أزمات	get rid of	يتخلص من
industry	الصناعة	journalist	صحفي	handle	يتناول / يتعامل
trade	التجارة	journalism	صحافة	skills	مهارات
investment	استثمار	improve	يحسن	values	القيم
prosperity	الرخاء	prove	يثبت / يبرهن	reinforce	يقوّي / يدعم / يعزّز
welfare	الرفاهية	immigration	الهجرة	organisation	منظمة / مؤسسة
flourish	الازدهار	book fair	معرض الكتاب	the Middle East	الشرق الأوسط
culture	ثقافة	illiteracy	الأمية	national	قومي / وطني
agriculture	زراعة	adjust	ينظم / يضبط / يتأقلم / يعدل	national income	الدخل القومي
disaster	كارثة	civilization	الحضارة	social justice	العدالة الاجتماعية

5 Prepositions

work	as for in on	يعمل ك يعمل لدى يعمل في يحسن / يطور
graduate	from of in with	يتخرج من خريج يتخرج في (التخصص) يتخرج بـ
write	for about	يكتب لـ (جريدة) يكتب عن
insist expert	on	يصر على خير في (in - at)
regard established	as	يعتبر ك رسم ك
translate be made	into	يترجم الى يتحول الى
believe expert persist	in	يؤمن بـ خير في يصر على
average think	of	متوسط لـ يفكر في
responsible thank	for	مسئول عن يشكر ... على
happy help	with	سعيد بـ يساعد ... في
excited think	about	سعيد جداً بـ يفكر في

6 Expressions & Idioms

earn money	يكسب (قوت / رزق / مال)	win a prize in a competition	يفوز بجائزة في مسابقة
expert on Arabic literature	خبير في الأدب العربي	win a prize for literature	يفوز بجائزة في الأدب
reinforce my experiences	تقوّي تجاربي	provide a model for	يقدم نموذج أو قدوة لـ
as an e-mail attachment	كمرفق إيميل	be still thought of as	مازال يعتقد عنه
(be) made into a film	تحول إلى فيلم	write for a magazine	يكتب لمجلة
give me a headache	يسبب لي الصداع	at the same time	في نفس الوقت
get / have a headache	يصاب بصداع	write a collection of stories	يكتب مجموعة قصص

a new style of writing	أسلوب جديد للكتابة	write in a new way	يكتب بطريقة جيدة
a ten- minute break for	استراحة لمدة 10 دقائق لـ	have a fixed routine	لديه روتين ثابت
an average of ... a day	متوسط ... في اليوم	catch up with	يوكب / يساير
at midday	في منتصف النهار	come out	يصدر (كتب)

7 Derivatives

Verb	Noun	Adjective
attach	attachment	attached
believe	belief	believable
collect	collection	collective
publish	publisher	published
disable	disability	disabled
establish	establishment	established
insist	insistence	insistent
confuse	confusion	confused
		confusing

8 Definitions

attachments	مرفقات	▶ something you attach to / send with an-mail
average	متوسط	▶ a standard or level which is considered to be typical or usual
collection	مجموعة	▶ a set of familiar things that you keep together
confused	مرتبك	▶ unable to understand something clearly
custom	عادة	▶ something that people do because it is traditional
disabled	معاق / عاجز	▶ unable to use a part of the body in the way that most people do
district	حي / منطقة	▶ an area of a city or country
establish	يرسخ / يؤسس	▶ to give someone a respected position in society or an organization
insist	يصر	▶ demand that something should be done
law	قانون	▶ the system of rules that people in a country or place must obey
old-fashioned	موضة قديمة	▶ not modern and not fashionable any more
pioneer	رائد	▶ one of the first people to do something that other people will continue to develop
routine	روتين / نمط	▶ a usual way in which you do things
style	نمط / أسلوب	▶ a way of doing something that is typical of a particular person, group or period



للتميز احرص على اقتناء كتاب قواعد العمالقة

Make or Do

خذ بالك من

make

(makes - making - made)

parts

يصنع أجزاء

a difference

يحدث اختلاف في

a decision

يتخذ قرار

a mistake

يخطئ

money

يكون ثروة

friends

يكون أصدقاء

a suggestion

يقدم اقتراح

a promise

يقدم وعداً

a plan

يخطط

the bed

يرتب الفراش

an operation

يجري عملية جراحية

work

يقوم بعمل

a job

يؤدي وظيفة

things

يفعل أشياء

a project

يقوم بعمل مشروع

do

(does - doing - did - done)

the shopping

يتسوق

a favour

يقدم خدمة

damage

يدمر / يسبب تلف

repairs

يقوم بإصلاحات

Words with different meanings

attach

يرفق

A note was **attached** to the document with a clip.

يلتحق

Ali was **attached** to the finance department.

يعلق / يلحق

No blame was **attach** to Ali.

بدون شرط

Giants will send you a free copy with no strings **attached**.

publish

ينشر

He **published** a new book last year.

يؤلف

He **published** many articles on this subjects.

يعلن

Large companies must **publish** their accounts a week.

يعرض

The latest unemployment figures will be **published**.

develop

يتطور / يطور

The government tries hard to **develop** education.

يصاب

He **developed** cancer because of smoking.

يبدأ في الظهور

Trouble is **developing** at the border.

يحمض فيلم

He **developed** the film.

يبنى / يعمر

This site is being **developed** for offices.

Unit 1 Writers and Stories

style

طراز أو طريقة

اسلوب

ذوق رفيع

موضة

➔ We adopted an American **style** education.➔ I'm afraid going to nightclubs isn't my **style**.➔ When they give a party, they do it in **style**.➔ We know all the latest **styles**.

Synonym & Antonym

word	meaning	Synonym المرادف	Antonym العكس
surprising	مدهش	amazing - unusual	usual - ordinary
old-fashioned	موضة قديمة	ancient - dated - outmoded	fashionable
ability	قدرة	capacity - potential	disability - incapacity
obey	يطيع	follow - accept - carry out	disobey - decline - ignore
insist	يصر / يصمم	stand firm - assert	abandon - desert

Language Notes

9 Notice the Difference

abroad	خارج البلاد	➔ aboard	على متن السفينة
style	أسلوب (نهج فني)	➔ steel	صلب
sociable	شخص اجتماعي	➔ social	اجتماعي
routine	روتين شخصي	➔ red tape	روتين حكومي
reward	مكافأة / يكافئ	➔ award	جائزة رسمية
retire	يحال للمعاش / يتقاعد	➔ resign	يستقيل من العمل
publish	يعلن / ينشر (كتاب)	➔ come out	يصدر (لا تأتي في المجهول)
other than = except	ما عدا	➔ rather than = instead of	بدلاً من / مفضلاً شيء على آخر
old fashioned	موضة قديمة	➔ fashionable	علي الموضة
expert (in - on - at)	خبير في	➔ export (to)	يصدر إلى
district	حي / منطقة / إقليم	➔ distract	يشوش / يشتت
custom	عادة (خاص بمجموعة)	➔ habit	عادة (خاص بفرد)
biography	سيرة ذاتية يكتبها شخص آخر	➔ autobiography	سيرة ذاتية يكتبها صاحبها بنفسه
affect	يؤثر على	➔ effect	تأثير
Arab	عربي (شخص / دولة / ثقافة)	➔ Arabic	اللغة العربية (الأدب)
ambitious	شخص طموح	➔ ambition	الطموح

انتظروووو
للتميز مراجعة العمالة للصف الثالث الثانوي

work, job, career & profession

work	عمل / مكان العمل (اسم لا يعد)	▶ I have got a lot of work to do. ▶ Ahmed leaves work at two o'clock.
job	وظيفة مهنة (اسم يعد)	▶ He has got a job as a teacher.
career	الحياة العملية أو المهنية للفرد	▶ He started his career five years ago.
profession	مهنة (تحتاج إلى مؤهلات)	▶ Teaching is a profession .

win, beat, gain & earn

win	يفوز / يكسب (كأس / مباراة /)	▶ AL Ahly will win the cup. I hope so. ▶ He won a prize in a competition (for literature).
beat	يهزم / يتغلب على (شخص أو فريق)	▶ Egypt could beat France.
gain	يكتسب / يحصل على شيء معنوي مفيد (خبرة / معرفة / معلومات / شهرة)	▶ You gained much information from the meeting. ▶ Aya gained 3 kilos in weight last month. ▶ The plane gained speed to take off.
earn	يكسب (قوت / رزق) مقابل عمل	▶ People work hard to earn money.

habit, custom, customary & tradition

habit	عادة (شخص)	▶ Listening to loud music is a bad habit .
custom	عادة (مجتمع)	▶ Celebrating Sham El-Nasim is an Egyptian custom .
customary	معتاد / مألوف	▶ It is customary for artists to perceive themselves as the conscience of society.
tradition	تقليد / عرف (شيء موروث)	▶ We should respect our traditions .

award, reward, rewarding & prize

award	يمنح / منحة / جائزة (رسمي)	▶ She was awarded her PHD in 2018.
ward	جناح / عنبر في مستشفى	▶ A new ward was opened in this hospital.
reward	يكافئ / مكافأة (ودي) / يقدم خدمة للمجتمع	▶ I gave him a reward as he saved my life.
rewarding	مجزي	▶ Teaching is a rewarding job.
present / gift	هدية بدون مقابل	▶ He gave me a present on my birthday party.
prize	جائزة (نقدية أو ميدالية....)	▶ I got the first prize in the race.

interested, keen, fond & enthusiastic

be interested in	مهتم بـ	▶ He is interested in playing football.
be keen on	متحمس لـ	▶ He is keen on playing football.
be fond of	مغرم بـ	▶ He is fond of playing football.
be enthusiastic about	متحمس لـ	▶ He is enthusiastic about playing football.

succeed in, manage to & pass

succeed in	ينجح في / يجتاز	▶ Toka succeeded in all her exams.
manage to	يتمكن من / يجتاز	▶ Toka managed to pass all her exams.
pass	يجتاز	▶ Toka passed all her exams.

experience, experiences & experiment

experience	الخبرة (ما يكتسبه الشخص من معرفة ومهارات من خلال عمل معين) (لا تجمع)	▶ They offered me the job because I had a lot of experience .
experiences	مواقف / تجارب / خبرات في الحياة (تجمع)	▶ She had some interesting experiences while she was travelling.
experiment	تجربة علمية لإثبات صحة شيء ما أو التوصل لنتائج (في العمل).	▶ Teachers usually carry out / do / conduct experiments in the laboratory.

as as

as...adj. / adv. .. as	المساواة في الصفات	▶ Jana is as smart as Toka.
as well as	بالإضافة إلى (اسم / ing)	▶ As well as writing novels, she writes poems.
as soon as	بمجرد أن	▶ As soon as I had studied English, I slept.
as far as I am concerned, = I think	كما أفهم / كما أعتقد	▶ As far as I am concerned, it is exciting.
as long as = if	طالما	▶ As long as I study well, I will pass.

insist & persist

insist on		▶ He insisted on traveling abroad.
persist in	يصر على	▶ She persisted in making mistakes.
insist that	مصدر (should) + فاعل	▶ They insisted that they (should) travel.

عدم جمع الكلمات الآتية إذا جاء قبلها عدد وبعدها اسم:

year / month / week / day / hour / minute / second

I usually have **a ten-minute** break for coffee at midday.

a five-hour meeting. **a three-day** trip.

في حالة وجود كلمة **time** بعد الكلمات السابقة نستخدم (s) في حالة المفرد و(s') في حالة الجمع:

in **a week's** time. in **two years'** time.

تستخدم **a** قبل كلمات معينة بمعنى (في كل) وعادة يمكن أن نستخدم مكانها كلمة **per**

a day = every day = daily = per day

a week = every week = weekly = per week

He earns 1600 pounds **a month** (**every month / per month / monthly**).

عند استخدام **the** قبل صفات معينة تتحول الصفة إلى اسم جمع (للاشارة الى فئة معينة من الناس):

the poor / the rich / the disabled / the sick / the young / the old / the homeless

The poor are in need of our help. = **Poor people** are in need of our help.

اسم جمع (لاحظ أن الفعل مفرد) + **One of**

One of the **players** was injured in the last match.

يصف الذي يشعر بهذا الشعور (مستقبل الحدث) → **ed** + صفة

يصف المسبب في الشعور → **ing** + صفة

confused / excited / tired / amazed / interested

I feel **confused** during the exams. This dog is **tired** and needs rest.

confusing / exciting / tiring / amazing / interesting

This situation is **confusing**. My friend Ali is **boring**.

Interviewer

When did you start writing?

Writer

I **first** wrote stories and poems **when** I was at primary school.

Interviewer

What was the **first** thing you **wrote**?

Writer

When I was seven, I wrote a **poem** which **won** second **prize in** a national **competition** for school children.

Interviewer

When did you start writing stories?

Writer

When I was **at university** I **wrote** short stories **for** a student magazine. My head was always **full of** ideas. While I was finishing one story, I was planning the next one.

Interviewer

Didn't you get **confused**?

Writer

Not really. I **used to** write very quickly. I finished most short stories in two or three days. As soon as I'd finished one story, I started the next one.

Interviewer

Do you still write like that?

Writer

No, I don't write short stories. Now I only write novels. They take **much longer**.

Interviewer

So how do you write now? Do you **have a fixed routine**?

Writer

Yes. I write from nine **in the morning** till three **in the afternoon**, with a **ten minute break for** coffee at midday.

Interviewer

Do you use a computer?

Writer

No, I'm **old-fashioned**. I use a pencil and paper. I used a computer for a few weeks, but it **gave me a headache**. So first, I write something by hand, then my secretary **types it onto** the computer. My **publisher** insists that I send everything as an **e-mail attachment**.

Interviewer

How many words do you write usually?

Writer

I write one thousand new words **a day** for a week, then I **spend** two or three days **checking** the week's work until I'm completely **happy**. I'd **changed** my last novel six times before I was happy with it.

Interviewer

Do you show other people?

Writer

No, not until a novel's almost finished. Then I give it to two or three good friends and **ask** them **for** their **opinions**.

Interviewer

Do they ever tell you they don't like what you've written?

Writer

Yes! Last year **both of** the people who read one of my books said they didn't like how my story ended. So I changed it.

Interviewer

What did you think of the end of your last story?

Writer

When I finished it, I thought it was my best ending yet!

Interviewer

That's very **interesting**. **Thank** you **for** talking to me.

Writer

You are welcome.



Reading

Yehia Haqqi (1905-1992)

Yehia Haqqi was one of the **pioneers** of modern Egyptian **literature**. As well as being an important **writer**, he was an **expert on** Arab **culture**.

Yehia Haqqi was born in 1905 in the Sayyida Zeinab **district** of Cairo. He **graduated in law** and **worked for** a short time as a **lawyer**. In 1929, he began his **career** as a **diplomat** and he worked **abroad** for more than 20 years. The time he had spent in France, Italy, Turkey and Libya gave him **experiences** he later used in his writing.



At the same time as he was working, Haqqi was also writing stories. His first short story, **published** in 1925, **established** him **as** one of the greatest short story writers of the Arab world. Haqqi always wanted to help **poor** and **disabled** people. In 1955, he wrote a **collection** of short stories about the poor and the disabled which **won** an important **prize**. One of his novels, *The Postman*, was **made into a film**. In 1992, he had to go to hospital after an **earthquake** in Cairo, but gave his bed to a poor person who he thought needed it more. Haqqi wrote in a new way about Arab **society** and **customs** in the twentieth century.

Haqqi was also **interested in** the Arabic language and he **developed** a new **style** of writing which is **respected** today. As well as writing his own novels and stories, Haqqi also **translated** Russian, French, Italian and Turkish literature **into** Arabic.

He was a very strong **believer in** the power of books and he **supported** many young Egyptian writers. Haqqi **died in** 1992, but is still **thought of** as the father of the modern short story and the novel in Egypt.

Between lines

- ① Haqqi always wanted to help **poor** and **disabled people**.
He wrote a collection of short stories about **the poor and the disabled**.

عند وضع **the** قبل الصفة تحول الي اسم جمع و يأتي بعدها فعل جمع.

- ② **One of the pioneers** of modern Egyptian literature **was** Yehia Haqqi.

الفعل المفرد + اسم جمع + **One of**

- ③ As well as **being** an **important** writer, he was an **expert on** Arab culture.

يأتي بعد **(V + ing or Noun) as well as**

- ④ Jana as well as her friends **goes** to the club every week.

الفعل يتبع الفاعل الأول + فاعل **as well as** فاعل.

- ⑤ His first short story, **published** in 1925, **established** him **as** one of the great short story writers.

الفعل **published** في التصريف الثالث بسبب حذف ضمير الوصل في المبني للمجهول (نحذف ضمير الوصل مع **V. be**).

His first short story, **which was published** in 1925,

- ⑥ I write from nine in the morning till three in the afternoon, with a **ten-minute** break.

كلمة **minute** مفرد بالرغم من وجود رقم قبلها لأنها أصبحت صفة للاسم الذي يليها لذا لا تجمع.

- ⑦ Haqqi wrote in a new way about Arab **society**. He was an **expert on** Arab culture.

Haqqi was also **interested in** the Arabic language.

كلمة **Arab** مع كلمة **society - world - culture** ولكن كلمة **Arabic** مع **language**.

- ⑧ I used a computer for a few weeks, but it **gave** me **a headache**.

كلمة **headache** يأتي معها كلمة **give** بمعنى يسبب صداع.

- ⑨ I **spend** two or three days **checking** the week's work.

I **took** two or three days **to check** the week's work.

كلمة **spend (spent)** يأتي بعدها فترة زمنية ثم **V + ing** بمعنى يقضي / يستغرق.

كلمة **take (took - taken)** يأتي بعدها فترة زمنية ثم **to + inf.** بمعنى يأخذ / يستغرق.

- ⑩ His first short story **established** him **as** one of the great short story writers.

His first short story **made** him one of the great short story writers.

كلمة **establish** يأتي بعدها **as** أما في حالة عدم وجود **as** تستبدل بكلمة **make**.

- ⑪ **Somebody has cleaned** the house. **They** have watered the flowers.

Each student in the group **is** doing **their** best.

الضمائر التالية تأخذ فعلاً مفرداً ولكن عند الإشارة إليها بضمير نستخدم ضمير جمع

(**they - them - their**)

(**someone / somebody / no one / nobody / anyone / anybody / everyone / everybody**)



- 1 Modern washing machines have a/anfor controlling heat. 2020
 (a) style (b) system (c) orbit (d) order
- 2 His..... didn't stop him from becoming a world-class scientist. 2020
 (a) ability (b) disable (c) disabled (d) disability
- 3 My grandfather was a strong in the importance of girls' education. 2020
 (a) pioneer (b) believer (c) customer (d) stylist
- 4 Most people don't have aduring their holidays. 2020
 (a) red-tape (b) route (c) routine (d) rule
- 5 His charitable organization him as one of the greatest men in history. 2019
 (a) established (b) published (c) finished (d) punished
- 6 He was on getting his money by tomorrow. 2019
 (a) insist (b) insistent (c) insistence (d) insistently
- 7 My friend has recently a prize in a poetry competition. 2019
 (a) rewarded (b) awarded (c) won (d) gained
- 8 The noise outside has made me so I couldn't concentrate. 2019
 (a) confusion (b) confusing (c) confused (d) confuse
- 9 Wasn't that very.....? 2019
 (a) confused (b) confuse (c) confusing (d) confusingly
- 10 We accept graduates Oxford University. 2019
 (a) in (b) from (c) of (d) off
- 11 It is a commonthat education has the power to advance countries. 2019
 (a) believing (b) believe (c) belief (d) believer
- 12 Hea headache when he works on the laptop for long. 2019
 (a) gets (b) makes (c) works (d) gives
- 13 Without the help of youth, the development projects cannot take 2018
 (a) part (b) in (c) over (d) place
- 14 It is to offer your guests something to drink. 2017
 (a) customary (b) secretive (c) poisonous (d) shy
- 15 Magdi Yacoub was one of the first heart transplant 2016
 (a) pioneers (b) astronauts (c) officers (d) surgery
- 16 Teaching requires good education and training. 2016
 (a) proficient (b) procession (c) profession (d) profile
- 17 I really admire Charles Dickens as a novelist as his writing..... is unique. 2015
 (a) behaviour (b) attitude (c) style (d) conduct
- 18 I get if I have nothing to do. 2013
 (a) boring (b) boar (c) bored (d) board
- 19 You can't compare the of watching live theatre with watching a film. 2012
 (a) experience (b) experiment (c) explanation (d) exploration
- 20 Do you believe magic? - Of course not. 2010
 (a) of (b) about (c) in (d) at

- Online distance learning is a method of instruction, which connects learners with educational resources.

يجب أن يلعب الجميع دوراً إيجابياً في تنمية بلدنا حتى تنعم الأجيال القادمة بالرخاء.

- 1 I sent a photo as an email with my application form.
 (a) **attachment** (b) **detachment** (c) **replacement** (d) **development**
- 2 Young writers find it difficult to have a/an..... for their stories.
 (a) **publisher** (b) **writer** (c) **reader** (d) **author**
- 3 Young people like to wear clothes to follow the latest fashion.
 (a) **old-fashioned** (b) **old** (c) **unfashionable** (d) **fashionable**
- 4 My mother has a that children learn best by playing games.
 (a) **relieve** (b) **believe** (c) **belief** (d) **relief**
- 5 A person who can't use part of his/her body is
 (a) **disabled** (b) **unable** (c) **enabled** (d) **able**
- 6 Yahia Haqqi qualified in and worked for a short time as a lawyer.
 (a) **rule** (b) **rules** (c) **laws** (d) **law**
- 7 Yahia Haqqi was one of the of modern Egyptian literature.
 (a) **pioneers** (b) **pioneering** (c) **beginners** (d) **beginning**
- 8 His first novel.....him as one of the great short story writers of the Arab world.
 (a) **refreshed** (b) **published** (c) **established** (d) **furnished**
- 9 Yehia Haqqi wrote a of short stories about the poor and the disabled.
 (a) **reflection** (b) **collection** (c) **selection** (d) **correction**
- 10 The novelist an important prize for his last novel.
 (a) **won** (b) **gained** (c) **beat** (d) **earned**
- 11 "The Postman" was into a successful film.
 (a) **spread** (b) **done** (c) **written** (d) **made**
- 12 My friend tried to make me change my mind but I..... on my opinion.
 (a) **resisted** (b) **insisted** (c) **persisted** (d) **consisted**
- 13 Yahia Haqqi wrote about Arab society and
 (a) **cats** (b) **casts** (c) **costumes** (d) **customs**
- 14 The Ministry of Education plans for education.
 (a) **developing** (b) **enveloping** (c) **deleting** (d) **delaying**
- 15 Scientists have a great on our life.
 (a) **affect** (b) **affective** (c) **effect** (d) **effective**
- 16 I write from nine till three in the afternoon, with a.....break for coffee at midday.
 (a) **ten-minutes** (b) **ten minutes'** (c) **ten minute's** (d) **ten-minute**
- 17 My friend won a prize in a competition.
 (a) **poem** (b) **poet** (c) **poetry** (d) **poets**
- 18 As well as an important writer, he was an expert on Arab culture.
 (a) **being** (b) **to be** (c) **be** (d) **been**
- 19 He worked for more than 20 years.
 (a) **aboard** (b) **broad** (c) **abroad** (d) **board**
- 20 London has a / an of 557 mm of rain each year.
 (a) **average** (b) **number** (c) **ability** (d) **water**

- All economic reforms aim to realize high rates of growth and investment in a bid to create new jobs for youth.

– يمثل العلم العمود الفقري للتقدم والحضارة عبر العصور. كما أن التعليم الجيد أساسي لعملية التنمية لأنه يرفع قدرات الشباب وينمي مواهبهم.

- 1 Everyone mistakes when they're learning something new.
 (a) make (b) makes (c) do (d) does
- 2 The two companies are in with each other.
 (a) completion (b) competition (c) compete (d) complete
- 3 His life story was made a film.
 (a) in (b) on (c) for (d) into
- 4 My brother has a very difficult decision to next week.
 (a) make (b) made (c) do (d) did
- 5 The astronauts went on spacewalk to replace a broken part.
 (a) a two-hour (b) two-hour (c) two-hours (d) two-hour's
- 6 I could finish all my studies at university in four time.
 (a) years (b) year (c) year's (d) years'
- 7 The questions asked by Mr Shaker made my day. They were
 (a) confusing (b) confused (c) amazed (d) amazing
- 8 His stories him one of the greatest writers of the Arab world.
 (a) published (b) established (c) made (d) gave
- 9 Private education is as socially divisive.
 (a) established (b) graded (c) degreed (d) regarded
- 10 Mai has a massive of furry toys.
 (a) literature (b) collection (c) distract (d) style
- 11 Seatbelts must be worn by; otherwise there'll be a fine.
 (a) routine (b) belief (c) order (d) law
- 12 Scientists are paid to new medicines every year to help people.
 (a) look (b) create (c) do (d) develop
- 13 He was a/an in the field of biotechnology.
 (a) pioneer (b) author (c) pioneering (d) lawyer
- 14 We should people's privacy and avoid interfering in their affairs.
 (a) control (b) respect (c) defame (d) break
- 15 It me three hours to reach Italy.
 (a) spent (b) cost (c) worked (d) took
- 16 I don't that story for a moment.
 (a) district (b) believe (c) believer (d) belief
- 17 They made him the house as a form of punishment.
 (a) to tidy (b) tidy (c) tidying (d) be tidied
- 18 I had a brilliant English teacher who fired me with enthusiasm for....at an early age.
 (a) literature (b) establishment (c) fashionable (d) litter
- 19 Toka has a bad of biting her nail when she's nervous.
 (a) fashion (b) custom (c) habit (d) hobby
- 20 Dr Yacoub plays a role in developing heart surgery in the world.
 (a) established (b) pioneering (c) pioneer (d) artistic

- The need for life-long learning has become urgent, especially as we live in the age of globalization.

أثناء مقابلي الشخصية الأولى للعمل، ارتبكت بسهولة ولم استطع أن أقدم نفسي بطريقة لائقة للمحاور، لذلك أمل في المرة القادمة أن أبلى بلاءاً حسناً.

- 1 She was found wandering in a state of mind.
 (a) published (b) law (c) confused (d) custom
- 2 The instructions are terribly Could you help me with them, please?
 (a) confusion (b) confusing (c) confused (d) confuse
- 3 The two brothers a clothes retailing business.
 (a) established (b) believed (c) competed (d) insisted
- 4 There was an article on vegetarianism in the paper yesterday.
 (a) excited (b) interesting (c) interested (d) interest
- 5 She was a medal for showing supreme bravery.
 (a) warded (b) rewarded (c) rewarding (d) awarded
- 6 Many.....attended a naval review to mark the anniversary of the end of the war.
 (a) lawyers (b) diplomats (c) novelists (d) exports
- 7 The number of spectators at football matches was lower than.....last season.
 (a) average (b) avenge (c) publisher (d) revenge
- 8 Several.....were accused of dispensing favours to people who voted for them.
 (a) poets (b) politicians (c) exports (d) authors
- 9 It's so hard to stop smoking when it's been a lifelong.....
 (a) habitant (b) routine (c) custom (d) habit
- 10 They have to provide a contract by
 (a) raw (b) war (c) low (d) law
- 11 We need to bring in an to deal with this problem.
 (a) expert (b) export (c) import (d) expect
- 12 The judge described him as a danger to
 (a) society (b) social (c) sociable (d) socially
- 13 You should show more to your parents.
 (a) respect (b) respected (c) respectable (d) respectful
- 14 Call me, but I like handwritten letters.
 (a) old-fashioned (b) fashionable (c) fashion (d) old-fashion
- 15 It's for her successful works of fiction that she has become a/an novelist.
 (a) establish (b) fiction (c) established (d) common
- 16 Her novels have been into sixteen languages.
 (a) translated (b) believed (c) transported (d) made
- 17 What do you think the is getting at in these lines in the second verse?
 (a) journalist (b) playwright (c) poet (d) novelist
- 18 We didn't arrive at our hotel until after it was very late.
 (a) behaviour (b) style (c) midday (d) midnight
- 19 Although I the project in public, my private opinion is that it will fail.
 (a) expert (b) support (c) supposed (d) port
- 20 I know from past that you can't judge someone by their appearance.
 (a) experience (b) experiment (c) expert (d) export

- The magnificent hero, Ahmed El Mansy, said these impressive words before giving his life to keep Egypt's greatness, "Protect Egypt, it deserves more."

- تنفذ الحكومة العديد من المشاريع القومية العملاقة مثل مشروع العاصمة الإدارية الجديدة ومحطات الطاقة واستصلاح الأراضي الصحراوية للزراعة.

Affirmation الإثبات

التصريف الثاني للفعل
بإضافة (d / ed / ied)
أو حفظ الأفعال الغير منتظمة

- ▶ I **played** football yesterday.
- ▶ Aya **watched** the film at home.
- ▶ Nada **went** to the cinema.

Negative النفي

الفاعل + didn't + inf.

- ▶ I **didn't play** football yesterday.
- ▶ Aya **didn't watch** the film at home.
- ▶ Nada **didn't go** to the cinema.

Question السؤال

Did + الفاعل + inf.?

- ▶ **Did** you **play** football yesterday?
- ✓ Yes, I **did**.
- ✗ No, I **didn't**.

Passive المبني للمجهول

مفعول + was / were + p.p.

- ▶ Football **was played** yesterday.
- ▶ The film **was watched** at home by Jana.

Key words الكلمات الدالة

yesterday	أمس	▶ I sent an e-mail to my friend yesterday.
ago	منذ	▶ This house was built three years ago.
last	السابق	▶ Seif wrote his first novel last year.
in.....	في (سنة سابقة)	▶ Ahmed was born in 1986.
in the past	في الماضي	▶ In the past, the wind was used to sail ships.
once / one day	مرة	▶ Once, I had a terrible accident.
How long ago	متى	▶ How long ago did you start studying English?

- ▶ He **visited** his uncle yesterday.
- ▶ He **had** his lunch and **went** out.

- ▶ He **did** his homework then **slept**.

- ▶ Once, Aya **found** a wallet, then she **went** to the police.

- ▶ He **drove** into town every day last week.
- ▶ He always **got** up late last year.

- ▶ If she **studied** hard, she **would succeed**.

- ▶ When I **was** young, I **used to get up** early.

- ▶ When I **was** young, I **didn't use to get up** late.

- ▶ After he **had studied**, he **slept**.

- ▶ Mai **had had** dinner before she **watched** TV.

- ▶ Mona **didn't come** until Toka **had invited** her.

- ▶ No sooner **had** I **finished** than I **watched** TV.

1) I wish + فاعل + ماضي بسيط

- ▶ I wish Toka **studied** well.

2) It's time (since) + فاعل + ماضي بسيط

- ▶ It's time she **studied** English.

3) I would rather + فاعل + ماضي بسيط

- ▶ I would rather she **studied** well.

4) If Past Simple ... , ... would + inf. ...

- ▶ If I **trained** hard, I would win the race. الحالة الثانية

5) suppose / imagine + فاعل + ماضي بسيط

- ▶ Suppose you **inherited** five million dollars, what would you do?



يستخدم مع التعبيرات الآتية
ويعتبر ماضي غير حقيقي.

الماضي المستمر

The Past Continuous Tense

Affirmation

الإثبات

الفاعل + was / were +
(inf. + ing)

► They **were watching** TV yesterday evening.
► Jana **was preparing** dinner.

Negative

النفي

الفاعل + wasn't / weren't +
(inf. + ing)

► They **weren't watching** TV yesterday evening.
► Jana **wasn't preparing** dinner.

Question

السؤال

Was / Were + الفاعل +
(inf. + ing)?

► **Was** Jana **cooking** dinner?
✓ Yes, she **was**. ✗ No, she **wasn't**.

Passive

المبني للمجهول

مفعول + was / were +
being + p.p.

► TV **was being watched** yesterday evening.
► Dinner **was being prepared** by Jana.

Key words

الكلمات الدالة

while

as

just as

when

during

on

...yesterday

بينما

عندما

خلال / أثناء

عندما

أمس

► While he **was leaving**, the phone **rang**.
► While **playing** football, I **fell**. في حالة عدم وجود فاعل
► As I **was watching** TV, my father **came**.
► Just as she **was studying**, the light **went** off.
► When the phone **rang**, he **was leaving**.
► During **the party**, I received many presents.
► On **seeing** the accident, I called the police.
► Jana **was studying** at seven yesterday.

Uses

الاستخدامات

التعبير عن حدث كان مستمرا في وقت معين في الماضي.

► He **was playing** all morning yesterday.

التعبير عن حدث كان مستمرا في الماضي عندما وقع حدث آخر.

► While I **was having** lunch, the phone **rang**.

التعبير عن حدثين كانا مستمرين في نفس الوقت في الماضي.

► While she **was preparing** dinner, he **was watching** TV.

Important Notes



While



ماضي مستمر
past continuous



ماضي بسيط
past simple

ماضي بسيط
past simple



While



ماضي مستمر
past continuous

While



ماضي مستمر
past continuous



ماضي مستمر
past continuous

When



ماضي بسيط
past simple



ماضي مستمر
past continuous

ماضي مستمر
past continuous



When



ماضي بسيط
past simple

During



اسم
noun



ماضي بسيط
past simple

On



V + ing



ماضي بسيط
past simple

Affirmation

الإثبات

الفاعل + had + P.P

- ▶ They **had watched** TV.
- ▶ Jana **had prepared** dinner.

Negative

النفي

الفاعل + hadn't + P.P

- ▶ They **hadn't watched** TV.
- ▶ Jana **hadn't prepared** dinner.

Question

السؤال

Had + الفاعل + P.P.....?

- ▶ **Had** Jana **prepared** dinner?
- ✔ Yes, she **had**. ✗ No, she **hadn't**.

Passive

المبني للمجهول

مفعول + had + been + P.P.

- ▶ TV **had been watched** by them.
- ▶ Dinner **had been prepared** by Jana.

after

بعد

- ▶ After he **had written** the novel, he **published** it.
- ▶ After **writing** the novel, he **published** it.
- ▶ Having **written** the novel, he **published** it.

as soon as

بمجرد أن

- ▶ As soon as Toka **had eaten** her meal, she **drank** tea.

because (as - since)

لأن / بسبب

- ▶ I **didn't swim** because I **had forgotten** my swimming suit.
- ▶ She **didn't buy** anything as the shop **had been** closed.

before

قبل

- ▶ Before he **watched** TV, he **had read** the novel.
- ▶ Before **watching** TV, he **had read** the novel.

by the time

by + سنة سابقة

قبل

- ▶ By the time the police **arrived**, the thief **had escaped**.
- ▶ By 2015, we **had published** our first book.

when

عندما

- ▶ When we **arrived** at the cinema, the film **had already started**.
- ▶ When I **had arrived at** the station, the train left.

until - till

حتى

- ▶ He **didn't park** his car **until** he **had found** a place.
- ▶ She **never watched** TV **till** she **had finished** all work.

no sooner..... than

- ▶ They **had no sooner finished** painting our new house **than** we **moved** into it.
- ▶ **No sooner had** they **finished** painting our new house **than** we **moved** into it.

scarcely..... when

- ▶ **Scarcely had** they **finished** painting our new house **when** we **moved** into it.

hardly..... when

- ▶ They **had hardly finished** painting our new house **when** we **moved** into it.

يستخدم في ترتيب الأحداث فيكون الحدث الأول ماضي تام والثاني ماضي بسيط

- ▶ I **travelled** but before that I **had locked** my flat.
- ▶ After she **had cooked**, she set the table.
- ▶ Before I **came**, I **had called** her.

التعبير عن حدث تم قبل وقت معين في الماضي

- ▶ Before Jana **had** lunch, she **had set** the table.
- ▶ I **had done** my work by the time I **went** out.

Uses

الاستخدامات

يستخدم الماضي التام مع:

already / just / never / yet

في حالة أن تكون الجملة الثانية في الماضي البسيط

- ▶ When we **arrived**, the film **had already started**.
- ▶ He **told** me he **had already done** his homework.
- ▶ She **had just got** home when I **phoned** her.
- ▶ They **had never come** late **before**.

Important Notes



It was only when → ماضي تام that → ماضي بسيط

It was not until → ماضي بسيط that → ماضي تام

It was only when I had done my homework that I went to bed.

الرابط الزمني when في الماضي:

When

- ماضي تام + ماضي بسيط + ماضي بسيط + ماضي بسيط
- ماضي بسيط + ماضي تام + ماضي بسيط + ماضي بسيط
- ماضي بسيط + ماضي بسيط + ماضي بسيط + ماضي بسيط
- ماضي مستمر + ماضي بسيط + ماضي بسيط + ماضي بسيط

الماضي التام المستمر

The Past Perfect Continuous

Affirmation
الإثبات

Passive
المبني للمجهول

Key words
الكلمات الدالة

(كل روابط
الماضي التام
بالإضافة الي)

Uses
الاستخدامات

حالات لا يمكننا
استخدام الماضي
التام المستمر و
نستخدم الماضي
التام بدلا منه

- They **had been studying** English all night.
- Ali **had been travelling** to America all year.
- English **had been studied** all night.
- After he **had been studying** all day, he **slept**.
- When we visited my cousins in Canada, they **had been living** there for six months.
- He was covered in paint. He **had been painting** the room since we **left**.
- After Jana **had been studying** English from seven to nine, she **slept**.
- We **were** good friends. We **had known** each other for 10 years.
- She **was** late for the meeting because her car **had broken** down.
- When I **met** Ali, he **had finished** typing 3 reports.

① استخدام الروابط الزمنية مع المستقبل:

مستقبل بسيط → مضارع بسيط أو مضارع تام + **after / before / when / as soon as**

- I'll go to bed after I **do** (have done) my homework.
- As soon as she **arrives** (has arrived) in London, she **will** call me.

ماضي تام until مصدر + **didn't** (or) مضارع بسيط أو تام until مصدر + **won't**

- He **won't** come until I **phone** (have phoned) him.
- He **didn't** come until I **had phoned** him.

② لاحظ الفرق بين:

اعتاد أن (تعبّر عن عادة كانت تحدث في الماضي ولم تعد تحدث الآن) **used to + inf.**
 معتاد على (تعبّر عن عادة تحدث في الحاضر) **am - is - are - get used to (V + ing)**

- I **used to play** football when I was young, but now I don't.
- I'm **used to playing** football.

جملة التعقيب بعد **but now** تكون مضارع و عكس الجملة الأساسية ويستخدم **do - does** إذا كان فعل الجملة ليس **V. be** أما إذا كان **V. be** نستخدم **am - is - are** :

- She used to get up early, but now she **doesn't**.
- She used to be active, but now she **isn't**.

ولكن لاحظ أن **is - are used to** تأتي بمعنى (يستخدم لكي) ويليها **inf.**

- The wind **is used to sail** ships.
- Cotton **is used to make** clothes.

③ لاحظ الفرق بين:

How long ago - How long - Since when

- (How long - **How long ago**) **did** you study English?
- (**How long** - How long ago) **have** you been studying English?
- = **Since when** have you been studying English?

④ لاحظ الفرق بين:

in - by - until - since

in	.....ماضي بسيط ,.... سنة ماضية +	► In 2000, I studied English.
	.....مستقبل بسيط ,... سنة مستقبلية +	► In 2025, I will study English.
by	.....ماضي تام ,.... سنة ماضية +	► By 2000, I had studied English.
	.....مستقبل تام ,.... سنة مستقبلية +	► By 2025, I will have finished my studies.
until	.....ماضي تام ,.... سنة ماضية +	► Until 2000, I hadn't studied English.
since	.....مضارع تام ,.... سنة ماضية +	► Since 2000, I have studied English.

⑤ في حالة عدم وجود فاعل بعد (after - before - while - until - since) يأتي بعدهم **V+ing** ولكن لاحظ:

Having + P.P

- Toka had slept most of the way **since leaving** Alex.
- I had done my homework **before watching** TV.
- After doing** his homework, he watched TV.
- Having done** his homework, he watched TV.

6 لاحظ تلك الروابط (after that - before that)

ماضي تام → after = before that → ماضي بسيط
ماضي بسيط → before = after that → ماضي تام

- He **watched** TV **before that** he **had done** his homework.
He **had done** his homework **after that** he **watched** TV.

7 يمكننا استخدام **since** كأداة ربط.

ماضي بسيط + since + مدة + It is (or) ماضي بسيط + since + مضارع تام

- I **have played** this game **since** I **was** five. It **is** a year **since** I **met** Seif.

8 إذا ذكرنا مرات حدوث الفعل لا يستخدم الماضي التام المستمر بل نستخدم الماضي التام (وكذلك في المضارع التام):

- Ahmed **had finished** typing **three** reports. He **had drunk** five cups of tea.

9 لاحظ تلك الروابط في بداية الجملة (No sooner - Scarcely - Hardly) (يأتي بعدهم صيغة سؤال)



- No sooner **had** Jana **studied** English, **than** she slept.
Hardly **had** Toka **cooked** the food, **when** she went out.

10 لاحظ الفرق بين المبني للمعلوم والمبني للمجهول في الصيغ التالية:

(في المبني للمجهول (Having been + p.p (في المبني للمعلوم (Having + p.p

- Having arrested** the thief, he was taken to prison. (active)
Having been arrested, the thief was taken to prison. (Passive)

(في المبني للمجهول (On being + p.p (في المبني للمعلوم (On + V+ ing

- On doing** our homework, we handed it out to our teacher.
On being done, our homework was handed out to our teacher.

(في المبني للمجهول (When + p.p (في المبني للمعلوم فعل + فاعل + when

- When** the police arrested the thief, He was taken to prison.
When arrested, the thief was taken to prison.

11 لاحظ أن الرابط when له حالات كثيرة مع اختلاف في المعنى:

When

▶ When Ali arrived , we had dinner.	علي وصل ثم تناول العشاء معنا
▶ When Ali had arrived , we had dinner	علي وصل أولاً ثم تناول العشاء معنا
▶ When Ali arrived , we had had dinner.	تناول العشاء أولاً ثم وصل علي
▶ When Ali arrived , we were having dinner.	وصل علي أثناء تناولنا العشاء

12 لابد من مراعاة تسلسل الأزمنة

- ⊙ I **went** home and **discovered** that the thief **had stolen** my money.

لاحظ أن السرقة أول حدث في الجملة لذا يوضع في الماضي التام

يمكننا القول أن غالباً ما يكون الحدث بعد الأفعال التالية في زمن الماضي التام

discovered - realised - remembered - found out....

until - till

الفاعل + didn't + inf.

صفة / ظرف / اسم + wasn't / weren't + الفاعل

الفاعل + wasn't / weren't + P.P (Passive)

الفاعل + wouldn't + inf.

التصريف الثاني للفعل + No one

until - till

فاعل had + P.P

- I **didn't leave** home until my mother **had come**.
 He **wasn't** sad until he **had met** his wife.
 I **wasn't promoted** until I **had increased** my target.
 I **wouldn't leave** the office until I **had checked** that all the doors were locked.
 No one **left** the office until they **had finished** all tasks.

13 لاحظ أننا يمكننا استخدام زمن الماضي البسيط المثبت قبل **until - till** (تكون حرف جر):

- I **waited** in the park **until** I found a vacant place.

13 الفرق بين **While / on / during**:

نستخدم بعد **while** ماضي مستمر والجملة الثانية ماضي بسيط:

- While I **was watching** TV, the light **went** out. حدث قطع آخر

يمكن أن يكون الحدثين مع **while** في الماضي المستمر:

- While Jana **was watching** TV, Toka **was studying** English. حدثان مستمران

إذا لم يأتي بعد **while** فاعل يأتي بعدها (**V + ing**) بشرط أن يكون فاعل الجملتين واحداً:

- While **playing**, I **fell** down.

يمكن استخدام الماضي البسيط بعد **while** إذا كان الفعل الأساسي **verb to be**:

- While I **was** at street, I **fell** off my bike.

يمكن استخدام **On** بدلاً من **when** ويأتي بعدها **V + ing** (للتعبير عن تسلسل الأحداث):

- On **arriving**, he **found** the light on.

يمكن استخدام **during** بدلاً من **while** ويأتي بعدها **Noun**:

- During the game, he **got** hurt.

14 يمكن استبدال الماضي التام بالماضي البسيط وهذا يعني أنه لا يوجد فاصل زمني كبير بين الحدثين:

- After I **did** my homework, I **slept**.

15 لاحظ الفرق بين الماضي المستمر والماضي التام المستمر:

- I **was doing** my homework all day yesterday.

- I **had been doing** my homework all day yesterday before I **slept**.

16 عادات الماضي نستخدمها في زمن الماضي البسيط يمكننا أن نستخدم كلمات العادة **sometimes / usually / always**:

- When I **was** young, I usually **played** with my friends every day.

- I always **did** my homework at night but I **no longer do**.

17 لاحظ استخدام **because** في أزمنة الماضي في الأمثلة التالية:

- I **didn't swim** **because** I **had forgotten** my swimming suit.

- I **couldn't answer** the phone **because** I **was having** a shower.

- I felt very tired **because** I **had been working** all day.

ماضي بسيط

Past Simple

ماضي بسيط

past simple

because

ماضي مستمر

Past Continuous

ماضي تام

Past Perfect

- 1 When Amr arrived, wedinner. He found nothing to eat. 2020
 (a) have had (b) had had (c) had (d) were having
- 2 As soon as I'd finished my story, I the next one. 2020
 (a) started (b) would started (c) was starting (d) will start
- 3 Yesterday at five past seven, I my application to the company website. 2020
 (a) was uploading (b) would upload (c) upload (d) have uploaded
- 4 they got home, she had already left. 2019
 (a) By then (b) As soon as (c) By the time (d) Having
- 5 he was a student, he was writing short stories. 2019
 (a) After (b) As soon as (c) While (d) On
- 6 Adham was angry because heto his friend's party. 2019
 (a) didn't invite (b) hasn't invited (c) wasn't invited (d) hadn't invited
- 7reaching the airport, Ali found out that he had left his suitcases at home. 2018
 (a) On (b) While (c) When (d) Despite
- 8 She the city before her school trip. 2019
 (a) visits (b) visiting (c) has already visited (d) had already visited
- 9 One of our classroom windows yesterday. 2018
 (a) have been broken (b) has broken (c) has been broken (d) was broken
- 10 I turned off the light before to bed. 2018
 (a) go (b) going (c) went (d) to go
- 11 By 2012, I three novels. It was a great achievement for me. 2017
 (a) had written (b) will have (c) had been writing (d) was writing
- 12 "Did you go to the party?" - No, I 2016
 (a) didn't invite (b) hadn't invited (c) wasn't invited (d) invited
- 13 Ahmed's car was hit by a driver who at mad speed. 2016
 (a) was driving (b) drive (c) was driven (d) drives
- 14 President Sadat died in 1981, before that our army..... the Suez Canal. 2016
 (a) crossed (b) had crossed (c) have crossed (d) was crossing
- 15 I a car accident while coming to school. 2016
 (a) was seeing (b) saw (c) see (d) have seen
- 16 She arrived at the cinema late. The movie twenty minutes earlier. 2014
 (a) has begun (b) had begun (c) was beginning (d) began
- 17 I already left the house when it began to rain. 2018
 (a) have (b) has (c) had (d) was
- 18 No sooner the noise than we rushed to the spot. 2014
 (a) had we heard (b) have we heard (c) we had heard (d) we heard
- 19 I visit the pyramids every month when I was in Cairo. 2011
 (a) used (b) used to (c) used for (d) am used to
- 20 He is punctual. He to coming on time. 2011
 (a) used (b) is used (c) is using (d) was used

- The progress of any nation depends on education, so the government does its best to develop it for a better life for next generations.

- الانضباط عادة ضرورية في كل شئون المجتمع المتحضر، بدونها لا يمكننا انجاز أى شيء وسيصبح كل شيء في حالة من الفوضى والارتباك.

- 1 I didn't go to school until I breakfast.
 (a) have (b) has had (c) have had (d) had had
- 2 Having the visa, I booked a flight to Canada.
 (a) received (b) had received (c) to receive (d) receiving
- 3 As soon as I saw the accident, I the ambulance.
 (a) phone (b) will phone (c) had phoned (d) phoned
- 4 I returned the book to the library when I it.
 (a) will read (b) had read (c) was reading (d) have read
- 5 By dinner time, mother..... prepared all the dishes we like. Food was delicious.
 (a) has already (b) had already (c) hadn't already (d) already has
- 6 Adel in Tanta in 2002.
 (a) is born (b) bore (c) was born (d) had born
- 7 Ilunch when my close friend arrived, so I asked him to share the meal with me.
 (a) had (b) am having (c) was having (d) had had
- 8 There are always economic crises wars.
 (a) while (b) as (c) when (d) during
- 9 I till my friend arrives to go to the club together.
 (a) left (b) didn't leave (c) won't leave (d) am leaving
- 10 While for the school bus, I met one of my old friends.
 (a) being waited (b) am waiting (c) was waiting (d) waiting
- 11 While Samir was busy doing his homework, his sister to loud music; he wasn't able to concentrate.
 (a) had listened (b) was listening (c) is listening (d) listened
- 12 Egypt qualified for the world football cup finals in 2018. It since 1990.
 (a) hadn't qualified (b) hasn't qualified (c) didn't qualify (d) won't qualify
- 13 I no longer play tennis as I
 (a) am used (b) am used to (c) used to (d) used
- 14 What..... at 7 pm yesterday?
 (a) you were doing (b) have you done (c) were you doing (d) did you do
- 15 I realized that I.....a silly mistake in the exam when I returned home.
 (a) have made (b) had made (c) am making (d) made
- 16 The police know what the thief at eight o'clock last night.
 (a) has done (b) does (c) was doing (d) is doing
- 17 The tourists walking until they had reached the top of the mountain.
 (a) didn't stop (b) stopped (c) haven't stopped (d) won't stop
- 18 Picasso's family to Barcelona in 1895.
 (a) had moved (b) moved (c) was moving (d) moves
- 19 When we saw the hotel, we that it was a great place for a holiday.
 (a) were knowing (b) had known (c) have known (d) knew
- 20 Aya animals, but now she loves them!
 (a) doesn't like (b) will like (c) didn't use to like (d) is used to liking

- To be a successful citizen you must develop your skills, perform your work sincerely and train yourself from time to time.

- يجب على الشباب التطوع لمساعدة كبار السن والمعاقين للتغلب على المشاكل التي تواجههم في الحياة.

- 1 I the office until I had checked that all the doors were locked.
 (a) **won't leave** (b) **wouldn't leave** (c) **hadn't left** (d) **wasn't left**
- 2 When I worked as a postman, I up at 3 o'clock every morning.
 (a) **had got** (b) **was getting** (c) **got** (d) **get**
- 3 It's late. It's time we home.
 (a) **go** (b) **gone** (c) **went** (d) **goes**
- 4 It was dark when we reached the beach because the sun down.
 (a) **goes** (b) **was going** (c) **had gone** (d) **went**
- 5 Yesterday evening, we for our English test when all the lights went out.
 (a) **revised** (b) **had revised** (c) **have revised** (d) **were revising**
- 6 I as well as my friends English yesterday morning.
 (a) **studied** (b) **was studying** (c) **were studying** (d) **had studied**
- 7 When she lived in Japan, she had to get used raw fish.
 (a) **to eat** (b) **eat** (c) **to eating** (d) **eating**
- 8 What did you do after school yesterday?
 (a) **had left** (b) **left** (c) **leave** (d) **leaving**
- 9 I my last novel six times before I was happy with it.
 (a) **'d changed** (b) **'d been changed** (c) **had been changing** (d) **was changing**
- 10 She was afraid because she before.
 (a) **had never flown** (b) **didn't fly** (c) **has never flown** (d) **don't fly**
- 11 This time yesterday, I over the Pacific.
 (a) **have flown** (b) **flew** (c) **had flown** (d) **was flying**
- 12 that red dress when you saw her?
 (a) **Was she wearing** (b) **Has she worn** (c) **Does she wear** (d) **Had she worn**
- 13 she was a little girl, she wanted to be an actress.
 (a) **Till** (b) **After** (c) **When** (d) **Until**
- 14 did you graduate? - In 2017.
 (a) **How long** (b) **How long ago** (c) **What** (d) **How**
- 15 They able to come because they were so busy.
 (a) **aren't** (b) **didn't** (c) **wasn't** (d) **weren't**
- 16 repaired, the car looked a new one.
 (a) **On** (b) **Having been** (c) **Having** (d) **After**
- 17 Jana had no sooner studied French, she slept.
 (a) **thin** (b) **then** (c) **when** (d) **than**
- 18 I used to go horse-riding but now I
 (a) **wasn't** (b) **didn't** (c) **don't** (d) **hadn't**
- 19 waiting hours, all of them felt bored.
 (a) **After** (b) **While** (c) **During** (d) **On**
- 20 She used to be a clever student but now she
 (a) **didn't** (b) **hasn't** (c) **isn't** (d) **doesn't**

- You must do your best to be beneficial for yourself and your country. Hard work is the only way to success in life.

الشخص الطموح دائما يبذل قصارى جهده لتحقيق نجاح أكثر و لتحقيق ما يريد في هذه الحياة
فإن الطموح هو الأمل لحياة أفضل.

- 1 When we got home last night, we found that somebody into the flat.
 (a) **has broken** (b) **was breaking** (c) **broke** (d) **had broken**
- 2 Jana didn't sleep until English.
 (a) **studied** (b) **had studied** (c) **studying** (d) **was studying**
- 3 Between six and half past seven this morning, I breakfast.
 (a) **had** (b) **having** (c) **was having** (d) **had had**
- 4 During to school, I saw a horrible accident.
 (a) **walking** (b) **walks** (c) **my walk** (d) **had walked**
- 5 finished my work, I went home.
 (a) **After** (b) **Have** (c) **Having** (d) **On**
- 6 Ali at the bus stop when it started to rain.
 (a) **waiting** (b) **was waiting** (c) **waited** (d) **has waited**
- 7 I'd rather Nada her mother at the club.
 (a) **is meeting** (b) **meets** (c) **met** (d) **had met**
- 8 I've started drinking tea recently. I like it before.
 (a) **got used to** (b) **never used to** (c) **am used to** (d) **used to**
- 9 I didn't buy the mobile the shop had been closed.
 (a) **until** (b) **since** (c) **before** (d) **after**
- 10 Ali always to work when he was young.
 (a) **walks** (b) **had walked** (c) **walked** (d) **was walking**
- 11 As soon as I here, I realised that I had been robbed.
 (a) **arrived** (b) **had arrived** (c) **was arriving** (d) **arrive**
- 12 my sleep, I had a bad dream.
 (a) **While** (b) **When** (c) **During** (d) **As**
- 13 The ring while she was washing the dishes.
 (a) **was lost** (b) **lost** (c) **is lost** (d) **was losing**
- 14 Before the trees were cut down, there a beautiful landscape.
 (a) **has been** (b) **is** (c) **were** (d) **had been**
- 15 The sky was cloudy, so it wasn't 11 a.m. that the sun appeared.
 (a) **because** (b) **before** (c) **after** (d) **until**
- 16 I hurt my back while in the garden.
 (a) **was working** (b) **working** (c) **is working** (d) **were working**
- 17 Hardly the house when it began to rain.
 (a) **have I left** (b) **I left** (c) **I had left** (d) **had I left**
- 18 The house was dirty. She it for ages.
 (a) **hadn't cleaned** (b) **hasn't cleaned** (c) **hadn't clean** (d) **hasn't clean**
- 19 Yesterday, I went to the club and my friends.
 (a) **had met** (b) **met** (c) **meet** (d) **was meeting**
- 20 Are you going to tell Toka what happened, or would you rather I her?
 (a) **told** (b) **tell** (c) **tells** (d) **had told**

- We are in urgent need of a revolution against our bad behaviour. Really, we should refuse any strange conduct and try to modify it.

الوقت كالحياة و على الرغم من أنه لا يمكن استردادها إلا إننا نستخدمها غالبا بحكمة من أجل النجاح فى الحياة.

Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

Bullying⁽¹⁾ can take a variety of forms⁽²⁾, from the verbal⁽³⁾- being called harmful names to the physical⁽⁴⁾- being kicked- as well as indirect forms, such as being excluded⁽⁵⁾ from social groups. As a survey⁽⁶⁾ I conducted with Irene Whitney found that in British primary schools up to a quarter of pupils reported experience of bullying, which in about one in ten cases was persistent⁽⁷⁾. There was less bullying in secondary schools, with about one in twenty-five suffering persistent bullying, but these cases may be particularly rebellious⁽⁸⁾.

Bullying is clearly unpleasant and can make the child experiencing it feel unworthy and depressed. In extreme cases, it can even lead to suicide⁽⁹⁾, though this is frankly rare. Victimized pupils are more likely to experience difficulties with interpersonal relationships as adults, while children who persistently bully are more likely to grow up to be physically violent⁽¹⁰⁾, and convicted of⁽¹¹⁾ anti-social offences⁽¹²⁾.

Until recently, not much was known about the topic, and little help was available⁽¹³⁾ to teachers to deal with bullying. Perhaps as a result, schools would often deny the problem. 'There is no bullying at this school' has been a common refrain⁽¹⁴⁾, almost certainly all true. Fortunately, more schools are now saying: 'There is not much bullying here, but when it occurs⁽¹⁵⁾ we have a clear policy⁽¹⁶⁾ for dealing with it.'

1. التنمر

2. أشكال

3. لفظي

4. بدني

5. يستثني

6. دراسة

7. متكرر

8. ثائر / متهم

9. انتحار

10. عنيف

11. مدان

12. إهانات

13. متاح

14. امتناع

15. يحدث

16. سياسة

A Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

- 1 A recent survey found that in British secondary schools there was..... bullying than in primary schools.
 (a) more (b) less (c) least (d) much more
- 2 Being.....is an indirect form of bullying.
 (a) called hurtful names (b) kicked
 (c) excluded from social groups (d) slashed
- 3 Children experiencing extreme cases of bullying may commit.....
 (a) suicide (b) theft (c) tolerance (d) violate
- 4 Teachers..... know how to deal with bullying, but now they do.
 (a) don't (b) didn't (c) had (d) hadn't

B Answer the following questions:

5 How do think bullying can affect children?



6 Scan the passage for word which means "performed".



7 What would you do if you were bullied?



8 Give a suitable title for the passage?



Write an essay of (180) words on:

A summary of a novel you admire



Part Two

الجزء الثاني

QUESTIONS' BANK

16

عدد نموذج اختبار
بالأضافة الي اسئلة علي كل وحدة

بنك أسئلة



قريباً..... بوكليت العملاقة
للمصف الثالث الثانوى

- 1) The police that they are not relaxing their campaign against drugs.
 (a) **establish** (b) **insist** (c) **assist** (d) **attach**
- 2) It's not to wear short skirts at the moment.
 (a) **custom** (b) **fashionable** (c) **fashion** (d) **habit**
- 3) I'm a great in allowing people to make their own mistakes.
 (a) **lawyer** (b) **writer** (c) **believer** (d) **believe**
- 4) In 2019, he began his as a lawyer.
 (a) **job** (b) **profession** (c) **life** (d) **career**
- 5) My publisher that I send everything as an e-mail attachment.
 (a) **priest** (b) **assists** (c) **insists** (d) **resists**
- 6) The duties of a postman include letters to people's houses.
 (a) **writing** (b) **typing** (c) **posting** (d) **delivering**
- 7) When the occurred, a lot of old buildings collapsed.
 (a) **earthquake** (b) **thunder** (c) **lightning** (d) **wind**
- 8) She covered her head out of deference to Muslim
 (a) **habit** (b) **routine** (c) **custom** (d) **costume**
- 9) His in God gave him hope during difficult times.
 (a) **behave** (b) **belief** (c) **believe** (d) **believer**
- 10) Mr Hazem Taha is that the school is not to blame for the situation.
 (a) **insist** (b) **insistent** (c) **persist** (d) **assist**
- 11) She's 85 now, but she..... on doing all her own housework.
 (a) **insists** (b) **persists** (c) **puts** (d) **translates**
- 12) How would people escape in an emergency?
 (a) **able** (b) **ability** (c) **disability** (d) **disabled**
- 13) She's hired a who specializes in divorce cases.
 (a) **lawyer** (b) **law** (c) **diplomat** (d) **author**
- 14) I'm looking for a job which will enable me to my skills.
 (a) **decrease** (b) **develop** (c) **destroy** (d) **ruin**
- 15) Exercise has become part of my daily
 (a) **routine** (b) **tradition** (c) **custom** (d) **habit**
- 16) This little allows you take photographs using your mobile phone.
 (a) **attachment** (b) **attach** (c) **attack** (d) **letter**
- 17) She's just had an article in their weekend supplement.
 (a) **punished** (b) **established** (c) **believed** (d) **published**
- 18) He went on tour in some European countries.
 (a) **four-week** (b) **a four-week** (c) **four-weeks** (d) **four-week's**
- 19) As as I am concerned, this is the most interesting book I have ever read.
 (a) **long** (b) **soon** (c) **tall** (d) **far**
- 20) He sent the 400-page manuscript to his
 (a) **law** (b) **habit** (c) **publish** (d) **publisher**
- 21) The new government has expelled all foreign
 (a) **diplomats** (b) **behaviours** (c) **habits** (d) **laws**
- 22) Seif in physics from Cambridge University.
 (a) **graduated** (b) **translated** (c) **respected** (d) **expert**
- 23) My father can still recite the he learned off by heart at school.
 (a) **poets** (b) **diplomats** (c) **poems** (d) **pioneers**
- 24) I a photo to my application form.
 (a) **insisted** (b) **attachment** (c) **attacked** (d) **attached**

- 25) We have two grown-up children, both of whom live
 (a) **broad** (b) **board** (c) **aboard** (d) **abroad**
- 26) On, I earn about one hundred pounds a day.
 (a) **average** (b) **beverage** (c) **merge** (d) **leverage**
- 27) There's no routine at work. Every day is different.
 (a) **mixed** (b) **fixed** (c) **fix** (d) **fixing**
- 28) Romantic.... and reference books are a staple of many public libraries.
 (a) **fiction** (b) **fictional** (c) **fraction** (d) **facts**
- 29) The state of Florida was hit by a hurricane that serious damage.
 (a) **did** (b) **made** (c) **gave** (d) **took**
- 30) Do you believe ghosts?
 (a) **in** (b) **of** (c) **for** (d) **about**
- 31) Haqqi's..... of writing is popular with many readers.
 (a) **routine** (b) **style** (c) **steel** (d) **system**
- 32) The fog is expected to have cleared away by
 (a) **midterm** (b) **midyear** (c) **midnight** (d) **midday**
- 33) My father played a role in my life.
 (a) **exciting** (b) **pioneer** (c) **pioneering** (d) **valueless**
- 34) He's an expert ancient Egyptian art.
 (a) **on** (b) **of** (c) **about** (d) **with**
- 35) She works as a bilingual for an insurance company.
 (a) **author** (b) **novelist** (c) **nurse** (d) **secretary**
- 36) During a successful business....., she accumulated a great amount of wealth.
 (a) **care** (b) **work** (c) **career** (d) **job**
- 37) He graduated the university last June.
 (a) **of** (b) **from** (c) **in** (d) **on**
- 38) He went abroad to his postgraduate studies.
 (a) **give** (b) **do** (c) **make** (d) **take**
- 39) The prisoner of Zenda was so successful. It..... the writers a lot of money.
 (a) **gained** (b) **made** (c) **gave** (d) **paid**
- 40) The job provides you with invaluable
 (a) **experiment** (b) **experiments** (c) **experience** (d) **experiences**
- 41) Which team do you ?
 (a) **export** (b) **import** (c) **support** (d) **report**
- 42) If you don't traffic rules, you'll be punished.
 (a) **break** (b) **crash** (c) **obey** (d) **disobey**
- 43) He a lot of important work in his life.
 (a) **make** (b) **makes** (c) **do** (d) **does**
- 44) I'm interested in listening to the news related to our country.
 (a) **international** (b) **world** (c) **national** (d) **global**
- 45) The ambassador is a representing his country in a foreign country.
 (a) **journalist** (b) **technician** (c) **diplomat** (d) **director**
- 46) She is a graduate Cairo University.
 (a) **in** (b) **from** (c) **of** (d) **off**
- 47) My secretary is now an e-mail onto the computer.
 (a) **advertising** (b) **printing** (c) **typing** (d) **announcing**
- 48) The questions were because my teacher used mysterious words.
 (a) **confuses** (b) **confusing** (c) **confused** (d) **confusion**

- 1) While I..... the book, the lights went out.
 (a) have read (b) had read (c) reading (d) was reading
- 2) By 2017, I three European countries.
 (a) visited (b) had visited (c) had been visiting (d) was visiting
- 3) I a lot of travelling when I was younger.
 (a) am used to doing (b) don't use to do (c) use to do (d) used to do
- 4) When Aya went back to school, she found she the wrong composition.
 (a) had been written (b) had written (c) has written (d) wrote
- 5) While I was cooking, my husband the car.
 (a) were washed (b) washed (c) was washing (d) had washed
- 6) Ali was very unlucky. It every day during his holidays.
 (a) was raining (b) rained (c) had rained (d) rains
- 7) I didn't watch TV until.....my homework.
 (a) doing (b) did (c) have done (d) had done
- 8) He fell off his bike and his friends him to a doctor.
 (a) were taking (b) had taken (c) took (d) taken
- 9) Mai was drinking orange juice when somebody her.
 (a) pushed (b) was pushing (c) had pushed (d) has pushed
- 10) I went to the cinema, but I the film much.
 (a) never enjoy (b) didn't enjoy (c) enjoy (d) enjoyed
- 11) How many times him before you moved here?
 (a) you met (b) did you meet (c) you had met (d) had you met
- 12) We the car for 6 months before we discovered it was stolen.
 (a) were owning (b) owns (c) had owned (d) owned
- 13) What at 10 o'clock last night?
 (a) did you do (b) have you done (c) had you done (d) were you doing
- 14) She usually.....us before her travel.
 (a) visited (b) visit (c) had visited (d) visiting
- 15) I home when I met her.
 (a) had walked (b) was walking (c) walk (d) walked
- 16) Toka TV a lot when she was ill last year.
 (a) watches (b) was watching (c) watched (d) had watched
- 17) At 5 o'clock last Monday, I on a bus on my way home.
 (a) was (b) were (c) had been (d) was being
- 18) I got home late last night. I was very tired and straight to bed.
 (a) go (b) went (c) gone (d) goes
- 19) Jana didn't want to go to the cinema with us because she..... the movie.
 (a) 's already seeing (b) 's already seen (c) 'd already seen (d) 'd already see
- 20) As soon as the police arrested the thief, he to the police station.
 (a) had been taken (b) was taken (c) had taken (d) took
- 21) I was very tired when I got home. I hard all day.
 (a) had been working (b) had worked (c) worked (d) has been working
- 22) I used to play tennis a lot, but I very much now.
 (a) wasn't playing (b) never played (c) didn't play (d) don't play
- 23)seeing the accident, she called the police.
 (a) While (b) On (c) During (d) Before
- 24) When I arrived, the film I didn't watch it.
 (a) has finished (b) finishes (c) was finishing (d) had finished

- 25) I..... a car accident while coming to school.
 (a) **was seeing** (b) **saw** (c) **see** (d) **have seen**
- 26) He..... the tree when he suddenly fell down.
 (a) **climbed** (b) **climbs** (c) **was climbing** (d) **will climb**
- 27) Seif an English person before he met my friend Jack.
 (a) **did not meet** (b) **has not met** (c) **won't meet** (d) **had not met**
- 28) No sooner studied English, than she slept.
 (a) **Jana had** (b) **had Jana** (c) **Jana has** (d) **has Jana**
- 29) Everything.....on by the time the conference was over.
 (a) **had been agreed** (b) **had agreed** (c) **has been agreed** (d) **has agreed**
- 30) Jana didn't send the message to her father until she it.
 (a) **has been writing** (b) **writing** (c) **has written** (d) **had written**
- 31) Aya first met her best friend when she at primary school.
 (a) **has been** (b) **was being** (c) **was** (d) **is**
- 32) Before there was a bus to her village, Mona and her brother..... to school.
 (a) **had always walked** (b) **were walking** (c) **have always walked** (d) **walk**
- 33) I the newspaper every day. Now I don't have the time.
 (a) **am used to read** (b) **used to read** (c) **use to read** (d) **was reading**
- 34) Mona..... the test when the teacher told them to stop.
 (a) **hasn't finished** (b) **hadn't finished** (c) **not finishing** (d) **haven't finished**
- 35) The car..... fast when it hit the tree.
 (a) **was moving** (b) **moves** (c) **has moved** (d) **is moving**
- 36) Someone next door....heavy metal music all night long. I didn't get a wink of sleep.
 (a) **has been playing** (b) **has played** (c) **had been playing** (d) **was playing**
- 37) Before you mentioned about him, I of that novelist.
 (a) **hadn't ever heard** (b) **wasn't hearing** (c) **haven't ever heard** (d) **don't ever hear**
- 38) When I was in Sharm El-Sheik, I..... a lot.
 (a) **have sunbathed** (b) **was sunbathing** (c) **would sunbathe** (d) **sunbathed**
- 39) By the time Ali was 22, he the military service.
 (a) **is joining** (b) **was joining** (c) **had joined** (d) **joined**
- 40) How many cups of tea before I met you at the café?
 (a) **have you drunk** (b) **had you drunk** (c) **you had drunk** (d) **had you been drinking**
- 41) When he his work; he will visit his uncle tomorrow.
 (a) **did** (b) **had done** (c) **has done** (d) **do**
- 42) When Ali was five years old, he by a scorpion.
 (a) **sting** (b) **was stinging** (c) **had stung** (d) **was stung**
- 43) On that he had passed his driving test, Hassan was very happy.
 (a) **hearing** (b) **he heard** (c) **to hear** (d) **heard**
- 44) He admitted that he late the night before.
 (a) **has arrived** (b) **arrives** (c) **to arrive** (d) **had arrived**
- 45) Zeinab's biographical accounts of her life by her brother Ahmed.
 (a) **were written** (b) **was written** (c) **wrote** (d) **had written**
- 46) They report that two people in the explosion.
 (a) **were killed** (b) **killed** (c) **have killed** (d) **are to kill**
- 47) Having the shopping, mother started to prepare lunch.
 (a) **do** (b) **she did** (c) **she does** (d) **done**
- 48) Aya phoned me while the food cooked.
 (a) **was being** (b) **were being** (c) **is being** (d) **has been**

A

Vocabulary and Structure

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

- 1 As well as two books, he wrote short stories.
 (a) write (b) wrote (c) writing (d) writes
- 2 What you doing when the lights went out last night?
 (a) was (b) had been (c) have (d) were
- 3 I don't really have a during the holidays.
 (a) red tap (b) style (c) routine (d) system
- 4 I'd rather you this car. It's a bargain.
 (a) bought (b) to buy (c) buy (d) will buy
- 5 She a magazine when somebody knocked at the door.
 (a) read (b) reads (c) had read (d) was reading
- 6 As soon as our teacher the lesson, we started to ask questions.
 (a) finishes (b) have finished (c) had finished (d) will finish
- 7 In eastern countries, it is to remove your shoes before you enter a home.
 (a) legal (b) pioneering (c) routine (d) customary
- 8 While Egypt, tourists enjoy sightseeing.
 (a) visiting (b) was visiting (c) was visited (d) visited
- 9 the arrival of the manager, we started the meeting.
 (a) Having (b) After that (c) After (d) Before
- 10 Why away last week-end?
 (a) haven't you gone (b) won't you go (c) aren't you going (d) didn't you go
- 11 I said "Hello" to my uncle, but he couldn't hear me because he to the radio.
 (a) has listened (b) was listening (c) is listening (d) would listen
- 12 Naguib Mahfouz used a simple in his novels.
 (a) style (b) draft (c) steel (d) symbol
- 13 You phoned while I my car serviced.
 (a) was being (b) had been having (c) was having (d) had
- 14 We are going to enter an athletics We all hope to win something.
 (a) comprehension (b) comparison (c) composition (d) competition
- 15 The criminal in prison until he had confessed all his crimes
 (a) didn't put (b) wasn't put (c) hasn't put (d) hadn't put
- 16 him yesterday or several days ago?
 (a) Have you seen (b) Was you seeing (c) Did you see (d) Was you seen
- 17 Yehia Haqqi had a strong in the power of books.
 (a) believer (b) belief (c) believable (d) believe
- 18 By 2019, I 6 short stories.
 (a) have written (b) had written (c) had been writing (d) was writing
- 19 My parents gave me a of modern short stories for my birthday.
 (a) combination (b) gang (c) collect (d) collection
- 20 I have a ten-minute break for coffee midday.
 (a) in (b) by (c) at (d) with
- 21 The city has eight, each with a representative on the City Council.
 (a) distinctions (b) disruptions (c) districts (d) disputes

- 22 While he was working as clerk for a judge, he..... himself as a great legal writer.
 (a) establishes (b) established (c) establishing (d) has established
- 23the film, Mahmoud fell asleep because it was a boring one.
 (a) While (b) When (c) On (d) During
- 24 Hundreds of athletes from across the nation came to in the games.
 (a) complete (b) conflict (c) compete (d) delete
- 25 He has performed a new type of surgery. He is considered a / an..... in his field.
 (a) routine (b) pioneer (c) complication (d) explorer
- 26 The of vaccines to prevent diseases has helped to save many lives.
 (a) styling (b) development (c) establishment (d) custom
- 27 Early black and white photos show people in clothes.
 (a) fashionable (b) fashion (c) fashionably (d) old-fashioned
- 28 The 2016 Olympic Games by millions of people.
 (a) watched (b) were watched (c) have watched (d) are watched
- 29 When the..... requires you to follow a rule, you can receive a penalty if you disregard it.
 (a) style (b) law (c) pioneer (d) custom
- 30 when you phoned them?
 (a) Did they sleep (b) Were they sleeping
 (c) Have they been sleeping (d) Had they been slept

B

Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage, then answer the questions

A good education is a system that makes student better. A good education increases children's creativity⁽¹⁾, helps them enjoy studying and helps them in their future career⁽²⁾. Finland is believed by many to have the best education system in the world, despite the fact that Finns⁽³⁾ spend little money on education and have an average⁽⁴⁾ of nearly 30 students per⁽⁵⁾ class. What makes their schools good? They consider education itself to be the most important goal than a way to get a well-paid⁽⁶⁾ job. Learning is valued and teachers are respected. In fact, teaching is the number one favourite profession⁽⁷⁾ among Finnish teens⁽⁸⁾. In a world where so many people want jobs with status the Finnish example is quite extraordinary⁽⁹⁾.

Teachers in Finland are paid no more than their colleagues⁽¹⁰⁾ in other European countries, but they enjoy great job satisfaction⁽¹¹⁾. The main reason for this is the freedom⁽¹²⁾ they have to teach the material in any way they wish. Finnish students are pretty happy too. There are no standardized⁽¹³⁾ national tests, which means they're not under the pressure⁽¹⁴⁾ as other European students to get highest marks they can in all-important end-of-year exams.

(1) ابداع

(2) مهنة

(3) فنلنديين

(4) معدل

(5) لكل

(6) جيد الاجر

(7) مهنة

(8) مرافقين

(9) غير عادي

(10) زملاء

(11) رضاء

(12) حرية

(13) موحد

(14) ضغط

A Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

- 31 Finland doesn't spend..... money on education.
 (a) much (b) little (c) a Little (d) a sum of
- 32 The Finnish..... learning.
 (a) value (b) are respected (c) neglected (d) devalue

33) The underlined word "They" refers to

- a students b Finns c Finland d teachers

34) There are..... students in each class in Finland.

- a exactly 30 b more than 30 c about 30 d little than 30

B Answer the following questions:

35) Give a suitable title to the passage.

.....

36) Why do you think education is successful in Finland? (Give 2 reasons)

.....

37) In your own words "What is a good education?"

.....

38) Why do teachers in Finland enjoy great job satisfaction?

.....



Writing

A) Translation into Arabic:

39) Internet shopping has greatly grown nowadays. Lots of shops and companies now have user-friendly websites to make buying easier, cheaper and more interesting. In this way, more and more people are attracted to online shopping.



B) Translate into English:

40) يحتاج الناس هذه الأيام الى إدراك أن التعليم يجب أن يكون مدى الحياة وهذا ضروريا لان عالم العمل يتغير بسرعة كبيرة. ولكي تظل موظفا يجب أن تبحث عن المعرفة وتكتسب مهارات جديدة.



Write an essay of about (180) words on the following:

A famous writer you'd like to be like him.

.....

.....

.....

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